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DATE MAILED: 11/17/2004

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/089,402	06/03/1998	HARUHIKO MURATA	P7314-8005	2801
	590 11/17/2004	EXAMINER		
ARENT FOX KINTNER PLOTKIN & KAHN 1050 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.			NGUYEN, LUONG TRUNG	
SUITE 400		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
WASHINGTO	WASHINGTON, DC 20036		2612	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/089,402	MURATA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	LUONG T NGUYEN	2612
The MAILING DATE of this communic Period for Reply	ation appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FO THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communic.  If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30)  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statut.  Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply within the set or extended period fo	CATION.  f 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a renication. days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty tory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON titory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON titory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON titory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON titory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON titory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON titory period	eply be timely filed  y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed	on <u>21 October 2004</u> .	
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b	o)⊠ This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice		
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 2-7 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 2-7 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction	e withdrawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the	Examiner.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a	a)∏ accepted or b)∏ objected to b	y the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objecti		• •
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the 11) The oath or declaration is objected to be		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
	ocuments have been received. Ocuments have been received in Ap the priority documents have been real Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Motice of References Cited (PTO-892)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC	4) Interview Su	immary (PTO-413)
<ul> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTCB) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10-21-04.</li> </ul>	70/SB/08) Paper No(s).  5) Notice of Inf.  6) Other:	/Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-152) -

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/21/2004 has been entered.

## Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-7 filed on 7/21/2004 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishida (US 5,210,566) in view of Tanase et al. (US 5,777,666).

Regarding claim 7, Nishida discloses a camera apparatus comprising an imaging device, disclosed as an imaging element 90 (figure 2, column 5, lines 40-50); means for detecting the

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movement of an object on the basis of an output of the imaging device, disclosed as motion vector detecting circuit 108 (figure 2, column 5, lines 60-65, column 6, lines 16-22); exposure determination means for determining the exposure (signal level detecting circuit 102 for detecting an exposure signal, figure 2, column 5, lines 55-65); exposure correction means for making the exposure correction to the exposure determined by the exposure determination means on the basis of the detected movement of the object (exposure controlling circuit 88 controls the exposure such that the level of the exposure detecting signal 104 equals to the exposure controlling target value, figure 2, column 6, lines 5-15).

Nishida fails to specifically disclose wherein the movement of the object is detected by a plurality of motion vectors, each motion vector corresponding to one of a plurality of detecting areas set in an imaging area of the imaging device. However, Tanase et al. teach motion vector detecting circuit 16, which detects the movement of an object by plurality of motion vector detecting areas E1 to E12 set in image area 100 (figure 8, column 6, lines 35-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus in Nishida by the teaching of Tanase et al. in order to detect a movement of an object.

5. Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishida (US 5,210,566) in view of Tanase et al. (US 5,777,666) further in view of Kinjo (US 5,289,227).

Regarding claims 2-5, Nishida and Tanase et al. fail to specifically disclose wherein the exposure control correction means corrects a shutter speed and a diaphragm and controls a gain and a strobo flashing in a case where a shutter is released on the basis of the detected information relating to the movement of the object. However, Kinjo discloses the exposure control circuit 34

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controls the shutter driver 48, the shutter mechanism 42, the diaphragm 41, the flash device 56 (figures 1, 6, column 7, lines 27-58, column 10, line 61 – column 11, line 4). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus in Nishida and Tanase et al. by the teaching of Kinjo et al. in order to provide a camera capable of activating a flash device synchronously with the shutter mechanism if the object brightness at the flesh color area is low (column 11, lines 1-4).

6. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishida (US 5,210,566) in view of Tanase et al. (US 5,777,666) further in view of Nakano et al. (US 5,043,816).

Regarding claim 6, Nishida and Tanase et al. fail to specifically disclose means for temporarily storing a plurality of images picked up by the imaging device before and after a shutter is released, and retaining, when the shutter is released, only the picked-up image in which the movement of the object is the smallest out of the picked-up images temporarily stored before and after the shutter is released. However, Nakano et al. disclose an electronic still camera in which in the before/after photographing mode, when the shutter button 15 is depressed, a plurality of images which have been taken before and after the shutter operation are stored in memory 22. Furthermore, the image having most less blurring phenomenon (the movement of the object is smallest) can be selected and then recorded on the floppy disk 28 (figures 1, 11-12, column 14, lines 53-63). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus in Nishida and Tanase et al. by the teaching of Nakano et al. in order to obtain a novel electronic camera capable of confirming the

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taking of a picture which has the best image quality regardless the blurring phenomenon occurs

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when the shutter button is depressed (column 2, lines 19-20, column 15, lines 46-54).

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to LUONG T NGUYEN whose telephone number is (703) 308-

9297. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

11/12/2004

TECHNOLOGY CENTED 2600